Environment

Controlled forest fires serve useful purpose



SOMETHING'S BURNING-- This prescribed burn Jan. 25 is in the pine stands and open areas on the south end of the Arsenal near the intersection of Patton and Buxton roads.

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Prescribed burns preserve land

Smokey Bear has a new message. After more than 50 years of reminding the public, that "only you can prevent forest fires," his francous slogan was changed to "only you can prevent wildfires" in 2001. The new slogan is a veflection of the changing attitudes about the role of fire in many ecosystems.

Fire, resulting from lightning strikes, evolved as a natural component of most North American forests. Historical and paleontological records show that Native Americans often used fire to manipulate vegetation composition. European settle-ment, however, brought with it the attitude that fire is something to be controlled in order to protect forests, prairies and other ecosystems. These attitudes persiated until the 1970s when biologists and land mangers began to realize the utility

of periodic low intensity fires.

Many native trees and other vegetation Many native trees and cutter vegetation are adapted to periodic burning; in fact many plant species are dependent on the beat generated during forest firex for germination. Controlled burns can be used to improve wildlife habitat, control exotic species, inhibit the spread of plant dis-eases, prepare sites for planting or seed-

ing, and maiotain an open understory.

Further, centuries of fire suppression in North American forests, which allowed for the massive accumulation of dead plant material, is thought to be a major contributor to the catastrophic wildfires that have ravaged parts of the U.S. in the last several decades.

A controlled fire (or prescribed burn) has become an established resource management tool used in many ecosystems. Redstone Arsenal has executed a sound controlled burning program since the early 1970s. Recently Redstone became one of a few DoD installations to develop an Installation Wildland Fire Manage-ment Plan. The plan, which includes the Annual Prescribed Burning Program on the installation, plays a major role in wildland fire control and prevention. Under the direction of the installation

wildland fire program manager and in coordination with the installation fire department, natural resource personnel within the Environmental Management Division implement the appual Prescribed Burning Programs. Of the 38,000 acres on

Redstone approximately 2,000-4,000 acres are scheduled for barning each year as the mission and weather permits. Generally, any one forested area is burned on a three-year rotation to provide optimum forest habitat before hazardous wildland fire conditions begin to occur.

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Much of the open land on the missile ranges are burned annually to prevent wildfires, thereby reducing the downtime for range operations and preventing potential damage to adjoining forests.

Over the next four or five years some of Redstone's forests will encive annual. Redstone's forests will seceive annual burns in an attempt to prepare sites for the chemical treatment of kudzu.

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In the South, most prescribed burning operations with multiple objectives are performed during the winter months. During this time of the year plant growth has generally gone dormant and the weather conditions are favorable for burning (cool temperatures, high relative humidity,

steady northerly winds).

Initially, an area that has been burned makes it difficult to accept the fact that the forests' appearance has been enhanced. But the black appearance of a burned site is usually short-lived and is soon replaced by the new growth of

greenery and flowering plants.

The understory will be more open and provide greater visibility within the tree stands. This open or park-like condition stands. This open or pair-like constituous improves access through the area for hik-ing, huating, timber marking, logging, troop training, and other day-to-day oper-ations in the area.

The more open lower canopy and the reduced leaf litter also result in a dramat-

ic increase in herbaceous vegetation growth on the forest floor,

This increase in vegetation provides an increased food-source for many species of increased roots source for many species or widdlife including large species such as deer and turkey to smaller species such as raccoon, rabbit, quall and white-footed mice, increases in the smaller species in turn provide increased food for predators such as the barred owl, great horned owl, broad-winged hawk, red-tailed hawk and

Because prescribed burning provides multiple use benefits and has a natural place in the ecosystem, it will continue to be an important forest management

pletely climinated from natural areas but prescribed burns can reduce their fre-quency and intensity thus preserving forest resources for future generations

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